

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 7. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1811.

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THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

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The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

Just Published
AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY
GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;

A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles, of that most copious Language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

CASH

Will be given for two or three likely NEGRO BOYS from the age of fifteen to eighteen.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

Wanted to hire for a term of years,
A FEW NEGRO BOYS.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER HEREOF.

July 22d, 1810.

To Blacksmiths.

WANTED, a Blacksmith of good character and sobriety, to manage a shop at Nashville, Tennessee. One acquainted with the White smith's business would be preferred—to such a one, good wages will be given, by

GEO. POYZER.

November 9th, 1810.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH
Will be given for clean combed
HOGS' BRISTLES.
Their being scalded does not injure them.

ALSO—

HORSE HAIR,

of any length—by JOHN LOCKWOOD,
Corner of Upper and High-Streets.
Lexington, Dec. 18, 1810.

CASH

FOR WHITE OAK STAVES.
FOR particulars apply at my shop on main street, Lexington.

WILLIAM DORSEY.

To Druggists

And Country Store-Keepers.

FIFTEEN hundred 200 lb. refined borax
1 lb. gum resin
2000 do. pearl ashes
2000 do. quiet-silver
5000 do. English oil
vitrol
1000 lb. flor. sulphur
2000 do. white lead
3000 do. red saunders
3500 do. cream. tartar
2000 do. gum copal
5000 do. yellow bark
1000 do. Senna
1000 do. ink powder
500 lb. fresh rhubarb
300 do. best Spanish
Anatto
100 lb. Spanish saffron
500 do. Simaruba
bsck
300 lb. fine arrow root
300 do. gun shellac
100 do. red bark
300 do. arsenic
100 packs gold leaf
200 doz. tooth brush
es
200 doz. smelling bottles
100 doz. cologne water
50 bbls. Gluber salts
300 doz. spring lanterns
500 lb. snake root
With a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINE, PATENT MEDICINES, GLASS BOTTLES, VIALS, and every other article belonging to the Drug & Apothecary Line, expressly laid in to suit Druggists, Storekeepers and other wholesale dealers—the subscriber has also made arrangements with manufacturers of WINDSOR SOAP, that he can sell at the manufacturers' prices.

STEPHEN NORTH,
Wholesale Druggist,
No. 85, market Street, between
2d & 3d Streets.

PHILADELPHIA Nov. 25, 1810.

Take Notice.

THE subscribers propose or intend to apply to the Woodford court to have a town laid off on their land, at the place now called Mornontown, which they are disposed to sell off in lots, &c.

J. MORTON,
W. TAYLOR,
J. WILSON.

Teste, J. P. RUCKER.
Mortonsville, Woodford
county, Jan. 12, 1811.

Atewo

WANTED,
TWO HUNDRED HOGHEADS
TOBACCO
AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS
WHISKEY,
For which the highest going price will be given.
Halstead & Meglone.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 666 2-3 acres. Negresses or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havanna Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hogshead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cognac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with prickers and temples, Groving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description Braces and Bits, &c. & c.
Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE AND WELL IMPROVED FARM,
LYING on Henry's mill road, only four miles from Lexington, containing 150 acres of first rate land well timbered, and plentifully watered. The improvements on this farm are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large and commodious dwelling house, and every requisite out building—a good stable, barn, stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and abundance. About seventy acres of the land cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed the land will be viewed by those wishing to purchase.

A general warrantee deed will be made the purchaser, and possession had the first of January next. Application to be made to the subscriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.
RICHARDSON ALLEN.

June 4th, 1810.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th of October last, a Negro fellow named

HARRY;

he will probably change his name to Henry or David Lawson—he is about 30 years of age, but looks something older—he limps a little when he walks—one of his knees is much larger than the other—bow legged—long visage, roman nose, and very long under jaw; he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, not very heavy made—has a small dent in one of his jaws, opposite his teeth—he is a tolerable fiddler, & took a fiddle with him. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for securing him in jail, and reasonable expences if brought home to me in Jessamine county, or Littleberry Hawks, in Lexington.—It is supposed he will go to the state of Ohio.

THO: B. SCOTT.
December 14, 1810.



STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

WHO has by the late arrivals received a large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has engaged from the Eastward, some of the first workmen in his line of business, from which circumstance he can with full confidence assure his friends and the public, that any work done by him will be executed in a superior manner, to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL:

N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel & Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or they will after this notice, (if not attended to) be forced.

Mainstreet Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.

DRY GOODS;

Among which are the following.

FLANDERS fine hemp linen
Queen's and China ware
Sugar of different kinds
Imperial and Hyson teas
White and red lead
Spanish whiting and patent yellow
Spanish brown and painter's brushes
With a constant supply of Flax seed oil
Spirit of turpentine
Madeira Wine
Rum and French Brandy
Cherry bounce and old Whiskey
Figs, raisins and almonds
Pickled Oysters
Mackarel and shad
Best Lancaster snuff
Also an elegant assortment of Jewellery
Looking glasses with and without frames
Coach and clock glasses
Gilt frames and elegant
Paintings & engravings
Toys for children
Italian and common fiddle strings & fiddles
Profiles taken and framed by Mentelle as usual

Diaper table cloths
Pittsburgh beer

Milford's imperial wash for the tops of boots

Always on hand, a quantity of dry

GOOSE CREEK SALT & PUTTY.

Leaven Dec. 18, 1810.

FRESH MEDICINE,
JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Short and Market streets, Lexington.

AMONG WHICH IS

The Iceland Moss,
Celebrated for the cure of Consumption and Phthisis.

Also for Sale,
WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED,
TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.
ESSENCE OF SPRUCE IN POTS.

Andrew McCalla

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

Bradford's Laws of Kentucky,
General Instructor,
Masonic Constitutions,
Bishop's Sermons,
Craighead's Sermon,
Dr. John P. Campbell's Answer,
American Register, vol. 1, 2 & 3,
Life of Gano,
Life of Shaw,
Wilson's Grammar,
Webster's Spelling books,
New-England Primer,
Doctrinal Catechism
Christ's Second appearing &c.

ALSO

Blank Books of any kind,
Check Books, and Negotiable Note Books
Pamphlets on various subjects,
Writing Paper,
Wrapping and Tea Paper &c. &c.

A GENERAL APORTMENT OF

Blanks for Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables.

Old books rebound, and Book Binding

generally executed on short notice.

August 17th, 1810.

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and

customers for former favours, wished to

inform them that he has rented Sam'l. Scott's

Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Elkhorn, where

the advantage of a constant current of water

will enable him to carry on the Fulling business

more to the satisfaction of his customers, than

he has heretofore done. For the convenience

of distant customers, he will attend at the usual

places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving

clothes—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at

Mr. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr.

Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day of

the several courts in the towns aforesaid.

He will also attend once a week to receive cloth

that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her

mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month

or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident

prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to

his customers to exert the utmost of his abilities

in finishing such cloth as may be committed

to his care with neatness and speed.

JOHN KENNEDY.

November 26th, 1810.

NOTE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A

Nail Manufactory

IN the house in which George Norton has

carried on that business for 4 years past, on

Market street, near the market house, and

next door to Messrs. Halstead and Meglone's

store, where they will always keep a supply of

the best cut and wrought nails, sprigs and

tacks of every description—also hoes, axes,

drawing chains, wheel irons, waffle irons,

Pittsburgh castings, screw augurs and Dorsey

bar iron, which they will sell low either by

wholesale or retail.

W.M. PRITCHARD & CO.

Lexington, Jan. 11th, 1811.

8

JAMES ROBERT,
GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the store lately occupied by T. D. Owings, on Main street, 3 doors above the Branch Bank; where he will constantly keep an elegant assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, Jewellery, Silver and plated Ware of every description, and newest fashions which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash.

In addition to the above, he is now prepared to carry on the Watch making and repairing business—and will warrant his work to be well executed. Orders from a distance strictly attended to.—And all those who are pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done with neatness and dispatch.

Generous wages will be given for 1 or 2 good workmen, in the above line of business; and the highest price for old gold and silver.

Also one or two boys of good character, will be taken as apprentices.

August 6th, 1810.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,
FOR COUGH'S &c.

Asthmas, sore throats, and most disorders of the breast and lungs, is recommended as an unparalleled remedy. A single trial will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humor which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution, and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present, some of its painful effects.

To parents who have children affected with the hooping cough, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is

A BILL to enable the people of the territory of Orleans to form a Constitution and State government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of the territory of Orleans be, and they are hereby authorised to form for themselves a constitution and state government, and assume such name as it may deem proper; with the provisions and upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That said state shall be composed of all that part of the territory or country ceded under the name of Louisiana, by the treaty made at Paris on the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and France, now contained within the limits of the territory of Orleans, except that part lying east of the river Iberville and a line to be drawn along the middle of the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the Ocean.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all free male citizens of the United States, who shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years and resided within the said territory, at least one year previous to the day of election, and shall have paid a territorial, county, district or parish tax; and all persons having the legal qualifications to vote for representatives in the general assembly, or the territory thereof, be, and they are hereby authorised to choose representatives to form a convention, who shall be apportioned amongst the several counties districts and parishes, within the territory of Orleans, in such manner as the legislature of the said territory shall by law direct. The number of the representatives shall not exceed sixty; and the elections for the representatives aforesaid shall take place on the third Monday of September next, and shall be conducted in the same manner as is now provided by the laws of the said territory for electing members for the house of representatives.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the members of the convention, when duly elected, be, and they are hereby authorised to meet at the city of New Orleans on the first Monday of November next, which convention, when met, shall first determine, by a majority of the whole number elected, whether it be expedient or not at that time, to form a constitution and state government, for the people within the said territory, and if it be determined to be expedient, then the convention shall in like manner declare, in behalf of the people of the said territory, that it adopts the constitution of the United States; whereupon on the said convention shall be, and hereby is authorised to form a constitution and state government for the people of the said territory. Provided, The constitution to be formed, in virtue of the authority herein given, shall be republican, and consistent with the constitution of the United States; that it shall contain the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty; that it shall secure to the citizen the trial by jury in all criminal cases; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, conformably to the provisions of the constitution of the United States; and that after the admission of the said territory of Orleans as a state into the Union, the laws which such a state may pass, shall be promulgated, and its records of every description shall be preserved, and its judicial and legislative written proceedings conducted in the language in which the laws and the judicial and legislative written proceedings of the United States are now published and conducted: And provided also, That the said convention shall provide by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that the people inhabiting the said territory do agree and declare, that they forever disclaim all right or title to the waste or unappropriated lands, lying within the said territory; and that the same shall be, and remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States; and, moreover, that each and every tract of land, sold by Congress, shall be and remain exempt from any tax, laid by the order of or under the authority of the state, whether for state, county, township, parish, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years, from and after the respective days of the sales thereof; and that the lands, belonging to persons residing without the said state, shall never be taxed higher than the lands belonging to persons residing therein; and that no taxes shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States. And that the river Mississippi and the navigable rivers and waters leading into the same or into the gulph of Mexico shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said state as to other citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in case the convention shall declare its assent, in behalf of the people of the said territory, to the adoption of the constitution of the United States, and shall form a constitution and state government for the people of the said territory of Orleans, the said convention as soon thereafter as may be, is hereby required to cause to be transmitted to congress the instrument, by which its assent to the constitution of the United States is thus given and declared, and also a true and attested copy of such constitution or frame of state government, as shall be formed and provided by said convention, and if the same shall not be disapproved by congress, the said state shall be admitted into the Union, upon the same footing with the original states.

MR. JOHNSON said he had listened to the objections against extending the right of self government to the territory of Orleans with great anxiety. So long as the measure was subject to modification and amendment (said he) I felt disposed to remain silent. But the question now presented is, shall the bill pass—by which the territory will be authorised to form a state

government upon certain conditions. The conduct of the United States towards this territory has been magnanimous, liberal, generous. The conduct of the people deserved it. This disposition on the part of the United States has created in that people a love of independence, and a confidence that every reasonable request would be complied with. These people ask a favor—what is it? The power to erect themselves into an independent state. Is this unreasonable? Is it unnatural that freemen should seek the right of political self-government at their expense, and not ours? Do they present a paper in one hand and a threat in the other? No, sir, they approach you as respectful memorialists asking a favor and not even demanding a right. What reasons of state then have we to disappoint the just expectations of this important territory? The principles of every state constitution in the Union, the political creed so often professed on this floor, the sentiments of freedom as often expressed, and the articles of the federal constitution which circumscribe our powers, all unite to enforce the claims of this territory to state sovereignty. I cannot, I will not therefore withhold my sanction from the wishes of these people. By a change of conduct on my part, I will not be instrumental in changing to eminence the deep rooted attachment of these people to this country, and our republican institutions. The 30th day of April, 1803, the United States acquired the territory of Louisiana, the Orleans being a part, by a convention entered into with France at Paris, which convention was ratified by the President of the United States and the Senate, and the Congress made provision for the purchase money. The people of the Orleans Territory have been incorporated into the Union by purchase and adoption, and are entitled to all the rights of American citizens. The 3d article of said treaty specifies—"That the inhabitants of Louisiana, the ceded territory, shall be incorporated into the Union of the U. States and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States." We are thus solemnly bound by compact to admit this territory into the Union as a State, as soon as possible, consistent with the constitution of the United States. What principle of the constitution will be violated by their admission into the Union as a state? In fact, we are bound by the principles of the constitution; we are bound to the people of the United States; we are bound by conscience; and we are bound by a still more sacred tie to Him who gave us independence to extend the blessings of liberty to these people whenever it is practicable. But the undefined limits of this territory have furnished ground for serious objections. The western and southern boundary remain subjects of dispute between the United States and Spain, and it is apprehended that it will produce a collision with a foreign power to erect this territory into a state. The ingenuity of the gentleman from Connecticut has discovered this difficulty, but his information has furnished an answer. The present state of things will prove the reverse of this position. Why has not the territorial government produced this collision with a foreign power? The territorial administration has extended as far to the west and the south as will be given to the state government; the state sovereignty, as to the extent of country, will be given in the very same words in which the territorial sovereignty has been exercised without war with a foreign power. Sir, the danger is real—and the imagination should not be employed to embarrass with groundless fears upon a subject of so much magnitude. But I will prove the objection groundless—whether a territorial or a state government, the dispute as to boundary, if it does exist, is a national dispute to be settled by negotiation. In the year 1782 the United States and Great Britain entered into a provisional treaty. In the first article Great Britain acknowledges, for the first time, the sovereignty and independence of the United States; and in the second article the boundary is fixed between the British provinces and the U. States. In the year 1783, Great Britain and the United States entered into the treaty of peace which ended the war of the revolution, and in the second article, the boundary lines between the U. States and the British provinces are inserted in conformity to the provisional article upon that subject in 1782.

In the 2d article it is stated, that the eastern boundary between the U. States and the British provinces should be formed by a line drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix from its mouth in the bay of Fundy to its source, and thence to the high lands which divide the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic. Subsequent to the date of the treaty of peace, doubts arose as to the source and run of St. Croix, as intended by the treaty. Two waters were known by the same name, which is not frequent, and, as was to be expected, Great Britain contended for the river which would give them the most territory, as did the United States for that water bearing the name of St. Croix, that would extend the limits of the U. States. This dispute arose from these facts and remained unsettled until the year 1794, when Jay's treaty was entered into, and by mutual agreement commissioners were appointed to receive testimony and finally settle upon the true boundary between the two nations, which was done, without producing war or without the state bordering on the river St. Croix objecting to such a proceeding. I have an example still more in point, and which must be known to this House, and with the power of Spain, the very nation who disputes the boundary of the Orleans territory to the west and south. I mean the unsettled and undefined limits of Georgia to the south and west bordering on the Spanish provinces of East and West Florida, and which was a subject of dispute between Spain and the United States, until the treaty of 1795 with that power; the 2d article of which treaty defines the boundary between the state of Georgia and the Spanish provinces of East and West Florida; and by the 3d article, commissioners were appointed to run the line and fix the boundary. Until this treaty

with Spain, of 1795, it is well known that Spain had possession of Natchez and several other places in the territory of the U. States, and the Spanish troops and governor were accordingly removed. This I presume should satisfy us upon this head. Every treaty in your statute books proves the practice of nations in settling controversy. These several treaties to which I have adverted have embraced a vast variety of subjects of dispute. The subject of contraband goods, the definition of a blockaded port, the duties upon merchandise and tonnage, are disputes of a commercial kind, which nations settle by negotiation and war, and in character there is no difference in commercial and in territorial disputes. Sometimes a dispute may embrace a few acres of soil unimportant in any point of view, and less important than many commercial rights; at other times a territorial dispute may rise to importance as embracing a most valuable tract of country. In which cases sometimes the dispute may differ as to its intrinsic importance, but not in its character; and this nation will not so far consult the will of any other, as to keep in political chains any portion of our citizens. This dispute may exist until the present generation shall be grey with age.

But the people ask us for the right of self government, and we grant it upon conditions which makes it a great favor to us that the Orleans territory will become a state upon those conditions. The acceptance by these people of these conditions is the highest evidence of their worth and merit. In 12 months these people amounting to 60,000 souls could demand of you as a right, what is asked of you as a favor: The 1st condition prescribed is, that the public lands belonging to the United States shall ever remain exempt from taxation. This would have been a source of great revenue to this people, and which could not have been considered unreasonable if taxed, as the lands belonging to individuals. 2d condition is, that all the legislative, judicial and executive proceedings shall be carried on in the English language. The acceptance of this condition proves their love for liberty, their willingness to sacrifice prejudices at the shrine of independence. They are willing to destroy the only remaining vestige of French nationality, the French language, that we may not only be one in sentiment, one great family in principles, but in language, habit and external appearance. It is a great sacrifice; one which they ought to make, and one worthy alone of freemen. For the great purposes of liberty they are not only willing to lose as soon as possible the language of France, but recollect it is the language of their fathers and mothers. It is the language of their native country—What becomes of the denunciations which we have heard against these people, and the charge of disaffection? The charge is groundless, the imputation is without foundation. It has been contended on this floor, that the people of this territory can never be admitted into the Union as an independent state, and that they must remain in a state of political vassalage. In article the 4th, section the 3d, of the federal constitution it is stated, that new states may be admitted by the Congress of the United States into this Union. Here the absolute power of admitting states into the Union is given to the Congress. If this power is given to the people of the United States in Congress assembled by what fiat are the people of the vast purchase of Louisiana to be deprived of their freedom? By what law of nature are they to be held in political bondage; and by what article in the constitution are these people disfranchised? I envy not the spirit which dictated this sentiment of galling chains. It was dictated by a spirit of hatred to France and Frenchmen, and not by that spirit of independence which should be cherished by us all. But they are Frenchmen—that is their crime. They are American citizens, and they deserve the name. I will venture to say that there are as many lovers of England and English monarchy, as there are lovers of France and French despotism in the United States, and as many lovers of England in as many square miles in the United States as lovers of France in this territory.

Sir, attend to the happy effects of this measure as it respects the United States; we get rid of the trouble and expense of the territorial government; we shall no longer be embarrassed with territorial petitions, and territorial regulations; we shall no longer hear of remonstrances against territorial governors and officers, neither the cries of the injured nor the clamors of envy will assail us; these things will be managed by the state government. The effects of this measure upon the people of the territory will be still more beneficial and salutary at a crisis so interesting to the American people. Every man has a desire for freedom. By dint of experience man will become enlightened. By the light of his own errors he will become wise and good. The people of this territory have not only a relish for independence, but they have the capacity of enjoying it. They have not only heard the sound but they have in part enjoyed the substance. They have been some time a Legislative people. Their emancipation from a territorial government will have a most happy influence upon the morals, the character and the intelligence of the people. Merit will soon be the test of promotion and a noble emulation will check an inordinate passion for gain. The spirit of liberty will soon animate every bosom; and the mind will see its own enlargement. It will increase the physical force of the nation, and it will arm the people with additional weapons of self preservation.

Thus, sir I have endeavored to prove that no serious objection can be urged to the passage of this bill, and that by its passage you extend the blessings of independence to a large and respectable territory without abridging the right of others.

Extracts to the editors of the *Balt. American*
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

"The Rubicon is passed! The empire of the United States' Bank over the constitution is demolished; the constitution itself, it is to be hoped, is restored to its pristine purity. I congratulate you on

this glorious event. This act alone has thus far atoned for all the sins which many have imputed to the present house of representatives. It is an act of principle—an act of virtue. It is the triumph, to use the happy language of the eloquent gentleman noticed below, of dignified, limited power, over constructive, implied, arbitrary authority.

Col. PORTER, from New-York, a modest, unassuming orator, delivered this day one of the ablest speeches ever heard within these walls against the renewal of the charter of the Bank. It may challenge comparison for elegance, perspicuity, and unanswerable argument, even with the report of Mr. Madison against the alien & sedition law; it is at least equal to that celebrated production.

No deplorable effects to the government are to be apprehended from the demolition of the Bank. A letter has been received here by a gentleman of the first respectability, stating that the hon. W. Gray, of Salem, and his friends have made an offer to loan to government sums of money adequate to the wants for the public service at five per cent. interest; and it is confidently asserted, that eighteen millions, if necessary, can be had on the same terms."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

The celebrated Virginia orator, Mr. JOHN RANDOLPH, took his place in the house of representatives this morning—He will, there is no doubt, be an adversary to the bank charter, the interesting subject which is still pending before the house. The decision on it will probably take place to-morrow.

Mr. Randolph and Mr. Alston had a personal encounter, this evening, as they were descending the steps which lead to the chamber of representatives. I did not learn correctly the cause of it; nor would it be a very dignified task to retail to the public the particulars of these petty bickerings of grave securators, who ought to set an example to society of order and politeness. It will be sufficient to say, that the bustle originated in the commission by Mr. Alston of some trespass on Mr. Randolph's dog.

The poor animal had previously, in the house itself, barked once or twice at Mr. Gardiner, while delivering his speech. This circumstance alone, one might suppose, should have secured the sensible creature from ill treatment. Mr. R. made an effort to cane his antagonist; but no injury is believed to have resulted to either of the gentlemen."

From a member of Congress to the Editor of the *Enquirer*, dated Washington, Dec. 9.—"Our prospects here have been brightened.—The administration stands on better ground. The arrangement with France does away the triangular warfare about which so much has been said. The taking possession of the portion of Florida, claimed under the Louisiana treaty, relieves us from a tedious and heretofore unprofitable negotiation with Spain. The language towards England has been temperate but firm. The last instructions to Mr. Pinkney leave him no discretion but direction "that if on receiving them a minister has not been appointed," he is to take his leave and to return home."

FOREIGN.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS,

From London, Nov. 10.

Our beloved King is in a dangerous state of health and mind. We are in the utmost uncertainty as to what may have happened in Portugal since the battle of Busaco. Money is so plenty that government and good bills can be discounted at 3 1/2 per cent. Money had in the stock exchange to be returned at one day notice, at 2 per cent.

From Liverpool, Nov.

The situation of trade, which we have in all our recent advices had occasion to deplore, becomes worst almost every week; and, extensive as the ruin of commercial establishments has already been, there is still every appearance that it will spread further, till the whole of that class of merchants, who have been trading on capitals raised by means of their own acceptances, is extinguished. Their necessities, however, oblige them to force their importations on the market, which necessarily causes an increasing depression of the prices; and it is therefore to be feared, as long as they continue to be large holders of produce, prices, though already so low, will decline. The distress, so much complained of lately, of the unprecedented scarcity of money is only felt by those whose business is on too large a scale for their property, or by those, who have, of late years raised money with facility on acceptance, a system, which we trust is now at an end. The explosion of this system must be beneficial, as it is evident, that whilst the houses, of which we have been speaking, receive generally produce enough to supply the market, capitalists are unable to give any direction to it. Those who must sell in order to meet their engagements, oblige others to do the same, who have no such necessity, the only alternative being to keep their goods in their warehouses, probably to no advantage, as it is the want of money that induces the sale and fixes the prices, and not the choice of the most favorable period for selling.

The result of the change which has taken place, however, will be to restore to the capitalists that control over the markets, without which the supplies derived from foreign quarters, must continue to be sacrificed to meet the exigencies of the importers.

The English fleet, with an immense number of transports, is anchored in the Tagus. The population of the whole North of Portugal is assembled at Lisbon; in consequence of which, an immense number of people are collected there, which is productive of great disorders and a dreadful famine.

As the gen. of brigade Lacroix was

PARIS, Nov. 9.
Duboidieu, captain de Vaissieu, commanding the naval force in the Adriatic to his imperial highness prince Eugene, viceroy of Italy.

"Acona, Oct. 26.—Monsieur in conformity to the orders of your highness dated the 17th inst. I sailed from this port with a naval division, consisting of the French frigates the Favorite and the Uranie, commanded by M. M. de la Meilleire & the Maxagle, the Italian frigate la Corona, the corvettes la Bellona and Capolina, and the brigs Mercury and Jena, also Italian, commanded by M. M. Paschaligo, Duogo, Rodriguez, Paluccia, and Baratovich, having on board a battalion of the third Italian regiment of the line, and col. Giffinguo, aid de camp of your highness, destined to command the troops when disembarked.

"On the 2nd I was off the port of St. George in the Isle of Lissa, which I entered with the frigates la Favorite, and la Corona, and the corvette la Bellona. I left the rest of my squadron under sail, crusing at the mouth of the harbor.

"I hoisted the English flag, the enemy's vessels did the same, and a privateer, which was under sail, entered at the same time with my division.

"Upon the information that there were no ships of war, I ordered the troops to land under the command of M. A. Giffinguo, and La Bedavera; I gave to the captain of the frigate La Meilleire the charge of conducting the disembarkation, with my instructions and orders to destroy, burn and sink all the vessels, except such as could be fitted out and put to sea without delay.

"At a quarter past 12, I anchored—at the same time the troops landed, and the flag of his majesty replaced the English flag. We brought off 30 vessels, 10 of which are fine privateers, carrying 100 guns, leaving the rest of the vessels a prey to the flames. The troops took possession of the Isle, where they met with no resistance. The English garrison had been made prisoners.

"The object of his majesty being fulfilled, I did not think it my duty to weaken the crews of my squadron, by bringing off the ten privateers and several vessels, though those destroyed were valued by the enemy at more than 20 millions.

"Monsieur, the result of this expedition is 62 vessels burnt, of which 42 were loaded; 10 privateers, having in all 100 pieces of cannon and a quantity of arms of every kind, manned, sent for Lesina, & conducted here; ten vessels restored to the subjects of his majesty; Illyrian, Italian, and Neapolitan vessels 14; 100 prisoners, and 25 French delivered, of whom 5 are cannoniers.

"The English squadron, consisting of 3 frigates, 1 corvette, and a brig, has avoided measuring their strength with us. I can assure your highness the officers and crews were in the best disposition, and very desirous of fighting.

"I shall have the honor of communicating to your highness the names of the officers who have the best title to the favor of his majesty.

DUBOURDIEU."

From the *Paris Moniteur*, Nov. 23.
The General of Brigade Foy, arrived this day in Paris. He set out from the head-quarters of the prince of Essling on the 4th Nov. He traversed Portugal with an escort of 200 dragoons.

He brings satisfactory news of the situation of our army. He contradicts entirely the false accounts of every kind which the English take pleasure in disseminating.

According to the accounts given by Gen. Foy, the conduct of the English in the country is inconceivable. They have entirely laid waste, burnt and destroyed 70 leagues of territory; a circumstance which shews to the continent the fate it would experience, if they should ever obtain any influence there. Portugal has been treated like Bengal, after the Indian fashion.

As for the rest, the English occupy, at the gates of Lisbon, a strong position covered with redoubts, in which they have collected cannon of every kind that they could procure. The prince of Essling drove them at the point of the bayonet from Ameida to the capital, that is to say, for a space of 80 leagues. No obstacle has retarded his march. It is owing to this rapidity that the fine valley of the Tagus has remained untouched and that the enemy had not an opportunity of ravaging and burning it, and which assures the subsistence of the army for four or five months.

The prince of Essling has thrown a bridge over the Zezere, two tetes de pont which are impregnable. He has also collected his magazines at Santarem, which he is fortifying; and has marked out the positions to put it out of the danger of a coup de main, for the purpose of assuring his communications with strong places.

The English army has a great many sick. There are also a great many English deserters, while there is not one deserter from the French. Every thing that has been published in the English papers upon this subject, and upon a supposed famine, which, if we are to believe them, has lasted more than two months, are so many idle tales invented to divert the people of England from the alarms which they have conceived respecting the fate of the English army.

There have been ten days' rain, but

walking on the banks of the Tagus, at Villa Franca, with a friend, was cut in two by a cannon-shot. This young general officer was of great promise, and his death much regretted.

The prisoners on each side have been exchanged.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, FEBRUARY 12, 1811

HEMP.

We have been informed from a source deemed correct, that the value of this article at Philadelphia is merely nominal at this time—and that the amount given as the current price, in the last Kentucky Gazette, (as it was found in Hone's price current) cannot be realized in any of the sea ports. Therefore, those who contemplate exporting their hemp, would do well to reflect on the great uncertainty of speculations in that article, arising probably from mercantile embarrassment, within the influence of the United States' bank.

Five dollars per cwt. is the current price in Lexington.

A resolution was debated in Congress on the 31st ult. for admitting the Mississippi Territory into the union as a separate state—it was agreed to, and the committee directed to bring in a bill. Ayes 68—Noes 47.

To the Editor of the Reporter.
Extract of a letter from HENRY CLAY, Esq., to the Editor, dated—

Senate Chamber, Jan. 30.

An arrival at New York has put us in possession of information from France as late as the 1st inst. The President's proclamation announcing the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, had been received and is said to have diffused great joy throughout the empire. Several American vessels had arrived at Bordeaux with cargoes of cotton and other articles.

The same arrival brings intelligence from England down to the 16th ult.—At that time the king was said to be slowly recovering; but a regency was spoken of, and in the event of its formation, it was asserted, that it would be followed by a total change of ministry. Grenville, Grey, Ponsonby, Holland, &c. &c. it was alledged would supplant the present occupants of power.—What to us, however, is much more important—no disposition was manifested to withdraw the orders in council.

The latest accounts from Spain, state that the French had seriously & spiritedly commenced the siege of Cadiz. The combined armies in Portugal had returned to the fortified position, which it had previously occupied—Massena remained encamped at his first halting place. No battle had been fought.

The late intelligence from France, (alleged to by Mr. Clay, in his letter to the editor of the Reporter) was not received by yesterday's mail.

Extract of a letter from H. CLAY, Esq. to the Editor, dated

WASHINGTON, 1st FEB.

The enclosed documents were yesterday communicated by the President to Congress. It is conjectured that the sequestration, under which the vessels therein mentioned, have been placed, results from the French government not having then heard of the President's proclamation. If this supposition should prove incorrect, we shall have another mortifying proof of the total want of good faith on the part of the belligerents."

"Should the supposition prove incorrect," we can but say that France and England keep pace with each other in infamy—but the remarks from the National Intelligencer are fully explanatory.] ED.

Copy of a letter from Jonathan Russel, Esq. Charge d'affairs of the U. States, at Paris, to Mr. Smith, Secretary of State, dated

PARIS, DEC. 11, 1810.

SIR,
ON the evening of the 9th instant, I learnt that the Essex frigate had arrived at L'Orient on the 4th, and had been put under quarantine for five days, for the want of a bill of health, during which time the messenger is not allowed to come on shore. At the same time that I received this intelligence, I was also informed that the brig New Orleans Packet, was seized at Bordeaux, under the Berlin and Milan decrees, by the director of the customs at Bourdeaux, to the New Orleans Packet, will not be approved by his majesty, but that prompt and efficient measures will be taken to correct a procedure which if persisted in, might produce a state of things, which it is the obvious interest of both nations to avoid.

I pray your excellency to be assured of my most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) JONATHAN RUSSEL.

To the Duc de Cadore.

Copy of a letter from Chr. Meyer to Mr. Smith, secretary of state.

U. S. Consulate, Bordeaux, Dec. 6; 1810.

SIR,
I have the honor to enclose a copy of Mr. Cathalan's letter to me received this morning, concerning the recapture of the schooner Grace Anne Greene of New York, Daniel Greene master, who brought her into the port of Marseilles, having two British officers and seven sailors on board, and they only being six men, a mong which number two boys.

The brig New Orleans Packet of New York, with a cargo of provisions, & 300 bags of cocoa on board, bound to the Mediterranean for a market, went to Gibraltar, where after laying some time, came to this port, where she has been sequestered.

The schr. Friendship, of and from Baltimore, capt. Snow, with a cargo of coffee and campeche, arrived five days ago in this river; whatever the issue may be of these two vessels, I shall have the honor to inform you of.

I remain very respectfully, sir.

Your most obt, humbl, servt.

(Signed) CHR. MEYER,

To the secretary of state of the

United States of America, Washington

Copy of a letter from Cbr. Meyer, to Mr. Smith, secretary of state.

United States Consulate, Bordeaux Dec. 14, 1810.

SIR,
Annexed is a triplicate of my respects to you of the 6th instant—the brig Ossin and the ship Comodore Rogers, by which

PARIS, 10th Dec. 1810.

I have this moment learnt, that the American brig, the New Orleans Packet, lately arrived at Bourdeaux, has with her cargo the bona fide property of citizens of the United States, and laden at the port of New York, been seized by the director of the customs, under the Berlin or Milan decrees. I have also been informed, that this director of the customs, not satisfied with this hardy violation of the solemn assurances given by your excellency to general Armstrong, on the 5th Aug. last, and confirmed by your letter to him of the 7th September, that these decrees were revoked, and would cease to operate, from the 1st November, has, without regard to the plighted faith of his government, announced his intention of selling the provisions, which constitute a part of the cargo, under the pretext that they are perishable. The clear and unequivocal manner in which the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees were announced by your excellency, forbids me for a moment to suppose, that the violent proceedings of this man will be sanctioned by his majesty the emperor and king, or that the least delay will be allowed in placing the property, thus arrested, at the free disposition of the rightful owner, whose confidence alone in the good faith with which it becomes nations to perform their engagements, has brought him to the place where he is so inhospitably treated.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

(Signed) ROBERT SMITH, Esquire,

Secretary of State.

From the National Intelligencer.

A message from the President of the United States will be found under the congressional head of Wednesday, from which we learn that the United States frigate Essex arrived in France on the 4th of December, but from the want of a bill of health did not land her dispatches, &c. until the 9th.

We learn from the same source, that two American vessels, the Orleans packet and the Friendship, were seized at Bourdeaux, the one before the 6th and the other before the 14th December.

Now, although at first sight it would

appear that the seizure of those vessels

was proof of a determination to revive or

prolong the operation of the Berlin and

Milan decrees—yet, are we confident

that these cases were comprehended under

those decrees? The Orleans packet had

attempted to enter the Mediterranean;

but, after being some time at Gibraltar,

had changed her destination for Bourdeaux.

When she arrived there, she was

seized, more than probably under the sus-

icion or certainty of having received on

board British goods, the importation of

which into France is penal. The schooner

Friendship, it appears, was loaded with

colonial produce, the importation of which

is partially interdicted. These seizures

may have been made under the Berlin

and Milan decrees. If made

under the Berlin and Milan decrees, it may

have been supposed, considering the

length of time intervening between the 1st

of August and the 6th of December, and no

intelligence having arrived of the revi-

cation of the non-intercourse against Great

Britain by the United States, or of the

repeal of their orders in council by Great

Britain; it may have been supposed, we

say, that the government of the United

States did not think proper to avail itself

of the promise held forth by the Duc de

Cadore, in his letter of the 9th August.—

Whatever may be the fact, it appears at

least that those seizures had not received

the sanction of the Emperor, were not

final, and must, under the circumstances,

until confirmed, be considered as the "vio-

lent proceedings" of an individual.

At the time of the seizure of the first

vessel, the Essex had not arrived; at the

time of the seizure of the second, the

news of her arrival had not reached Paris.

Determined to fulfil our own engage-

ments with good faith, we are to consider

others possessed of the same disposition un-

til we have proof to the contrary. Is

this proof to be found in two isolated ca-

ses of seizure, both of which may have

arisen from causes wholly unconnected

with the Berlin and Milan decrees? We

apprehend not. We cannot so readily

suspect any government of the duplicity

of luring our vessels into her ports with a

design as systematic as that of the hun-

tsman when he spreads his toils to snare

the prey. No; We will not without

further proof suppose that the French Em-

peror designs to violate or evade his lo-

yalty, or to remonstrate with him, in which

it is the obvious interest of both na-

tions to avoid.

I remain very respectfully, sir.

Your most obt, humbl, servt.

(Signed) CHR. MEYER,

To the secretary of state of the

United States of America, Washington

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United States Consulate, Bordeaux Dec. 14, 1810.

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The brig New Orleans Packet of New

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diterranean for a market, went to Gibral-

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to this port, where she has been sequestered.

The schr. Friendship, of and from Bal-

timore, capt. Snow, with a cargo of cot-

fee and campeche, arrived five days ago in

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r to inform you of.

I have the honor to be, &c.

POETRY.

A SONG AND A LAUGH.
THE CHIEF OF A WIFE BY CHEESE.
Tune, *Nantongham*.—By Dibden.

THERE liv'd in York an age ago,
A man whose name was Pimlico;
He lov'd three sisters passing well,
But which the best he could not tell.
These sisters three, supremely fair,
Show'd Pimlico their tenderest care;
For each was elegantly bred,
And all were much inclin'd to wed;
And all made Pimlico their choice,
And prais'd him with their sweetest voice.

Young Pim, the gallant and the gay,
Like ass in doubt 'twixt loads of hay,
At last resolv'd to gain his ease,
And choose his wife by eating cheese.
He wrote his card, he seal'd it up,
And said with them that night he'd sup,
Desir'd that there might only be
Good heshire cheese and but them three.
He was resolv'd to crown his life,
And by that means to fix his wife.
The girls were pleas'd at his conceit;
Each dress'd herself most beauteous neat,
With faces full of peace and plenty,
Blooming with roses under twenty;

Fair surely Nancy, Betsy, Sally,
Were sweet as lillies of the valley.
To those the gay, divided Pim
Came elegantly smart and trim;
When every smiling maiden, certain,
Cut off the chesses to try her fortune.

Nancy, at once, noticing—caring
To show her saving, ate the paring,
And Betz, to show her genorous mind,
Cut them three off away the rind,
While prudent Sarah, sue to please,
Like a true maiden scrap'd the cheese;
This done, young Pimlico replied,
"Sally I now declare my bride,
And she shall be my wedded wife,
For worse or better, for my life."

"With Nan I can't my welfare put,
For she has prov'd a dirty slut;
And Betsy, who has par'd the rind,
Would give my fortune to the wind.
Sally the sharp medium chose,
And I with Sally will repose,
She's prudent, cleanly—and the man,
Who fixes on a nuptial plan,
Can neverer, if he will choose
A wife by cheese—before he vows."

Cantine Mounds, and the Monastery of La
Trappe.

I was much gratified with a visit to this
place, a few days ago. I have no where
read any description of it; yet I scarcely
know of any curiosity in the western
country, more worthy of such notice.

Crossing the river at St. Louis I passed
on a bridge, over a small creek, which
purfles a diagonal course from where it
enters the bottom until it discharges itself into the Mississippi. This course is
about north east. After passing through
a half a mile of wood, immediately on the
river bottom I came into the open prairie,
and followed the road which passes along
the south side of the creek. I soon found
myself in the midst of a number of large
mounds, from fifteen to forty feet in
height; several level on the top, with an
area sufficient for a house and yard. They
appeared to be about fifty in number,
forming a semicircle of a mile. The pro-
spect from the highest, which I ascended,
was very beautiful: an immense plain
stretching under the eye, bounded by the
horizon. There were islets of wood scattered
through, and in places a few solita-
ry trees. After leaving this group, in
about two miles, I came in sight of the
Cantine mounds five miles off; this
group, is connected with the former by a
chain of mounds at intervals along the
creek. How delightful the sensations
which their appearance excites! arising
both from the beautiful effect of the
mounds, and from the pleasing association
of ideas. These are all the work of hu-
man hands; what field of fanciful con-
jecture! their form and size vary consider-
ably: at the first glance they look like
enormous haystacks scattered through a
meadow.

My astonishment was inexpressibly ex-
cited when I came to the foot of the
large mound, as it is called, it is certainly
a most stupendous pile of earth, and were
it not for the strongest proof, no one
would believe it the work of hands. It
stands within a hundred yards of the creek
on the side next to which, it is clothed
with timber. As near as I could compute,
its circumference is about 3500 feet,
and about eighty in height. The form
is nearly oblong from north to south. On
the South side, there is an apron, or ter-
race, of one hundred and fifty feet in
breadth, with a projection near the mid-
dle of it, of about twenty feet, and ten
feet wide, affording a sloping road up the
mound. This terrace, is partly occupied
as kitchen garden, while the top of the
mound is sown in wheat—the area is
sufficient to draw up a battalion. This
mound might claim a place with the pyra-
mids of Egypt. The prospect from this
place is truly magnificent. The variegated
plain, the picturesque bluffs in round
and smooth hills are at the distance of 3
miles. Down the bottom, which is about
seven miles wide at this place, there is an
extensive prospect. The other mounds
scattered round in a circular manner, to
the number of about fifty, adds consider-
ably to the scene. Two other mounds
are seen on the bluff, five or six miles to
the north.

The President's House!—There late-
ly came to the Post-Office in this town
a paquet, directed by an honourable
member of Congress from this State
who had practised law twenty years;
and of course could claim no benefit of
the clergy for his ignorance—franked,
"President's Message." The advan-
tage of sending men of this description
to Congress must soon be obvious:
the President's house has already made
its appearance (through the indefatigable
attention of one of the federal mem-
bers to his constituents) in the benighted
corners of New-Hampshire; we
may expect, by the next mail, the capi-
tol itself, with its numerous animate
and inanimate curiosities.

N. H. PAT.

The following table exhibits the as-
tonishing sum of specie which last
spring was shipped from the single
port of Philadelphia to Canton and Cal-
cutta. It is from a statement in the
Philadelphia papers, drawn up by a gen-
tleman of accuracy and truth.

CANTON.

Atlanta	\$ 500,000
*Pekin	340,000
South Carolina	140,000
Pacific	180,000
China Packet	420,000
<hr/>	
CALCUTTA.	
Dacrothea	475,000
Atlas	325,000
Superior	330,000
Coromandel	250,000
<hr/>	
	\$ 2,960,000

Sailed from New-York, but her funds
went from this city, and ship and cargo owned
in Philadelphia.

A gentleman lately won a wager of
50 guineas in Cologn, 300 miles from
Paris, by transmitting to his friends in
Cologn the news of his arrival in Paris,
within 5 hours after his arrival, in his
own hand writing. The wager was
won by more than 50 minutes within
the time. The messengers were two
Doves, who carried the dispatches tied
under their wings. One arrived in 2
hours and 5 minutes; the other in 2
hours and 14 minutes.

From a Vermon Paper.

REMARKABLE MEETING.

On the 6th ult. Mr. Ephraim Allen, of
Woodstock (Ver.) with his consort, chil-
dren grand children and great grand chil-
dren (7 in number) met at the house of
his son-in-law, (S. Edson, Esq.) none living
at a distance of more than a mile and a
half (except his son Benjamin, who had
just arrived on a visit from Louisiana,
nearly 2,000 miles) and all dined at one
table, being seated in the following order:
The venerable old gentleman and his con-
sort at the head, with Elder Jabez Cottle
at their right: next, the eldest child, un-
married grand children, down to the
youngest; then the eldest married grand
children, with their children, being
the fourth generation. Thus seated
around the festive board, Elder Cottle
addressed the throne of grace on the occa-
sion, and after partaking of the bounties of
heaven, made some appropriate remarks:
on a scene so interesting, and returned
thanks for the singular opportunity they
had been favoured with. Having spent
the evening in singing songs of praise and
thanksgiving to the great author and
preserver of all, they retired seasonably to
their respective homes. The harmony and
good order observed, were truly pleasing.
It may be remarked that there were
three grand children living within one
mile and an half who did not attend; also
thirteen grand children and great grand
children, now in the Louisiana country,
making in the whole, (including grand
parents, children, grand children, their
consorts and children) 97 persons.—The like
curiosity, perhaps cannot be produced in
the United States.

ANECDOTE.

The following may be reckoned a
pretty successful hit at *idleness*:

Dr. Franklin used pleasantly to re-
peat an observation of his negro servant,
when the Doctor was making the tour of
Derbyshire, Lancashire and other
manufacturing towns in England: "E-
very thing, massa, work in this coun-
try; water work; wind work; fire
work; smoke work; dog work; man
work; ox work; horse work; ass
work; every thing here work but the
hog; he eat, he drink, he sleep, he do
nothing all day, he walk about like a
gentleman!"

CLARKE CIRCUIT,

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1810.

Samuel R. Combs & John
W. Holder, complets.

against

Richard Graham's trustees, &c defendants.

THIS day came the complainants, by their
counsel, and on their motion it is ordered, that
the complainant's bill be taken for confessed against
the defendant. Richard Graham—and the
defendants Richard Brent, Alexander Hen-
derson, Thomas Lee, George Graham and John
Graham not having entered their appear-
ance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of
this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of
the court that they are not inhabitants of
this commonwealth.—On the motion of the
complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered that
the said defendants do appear here on the third
day of our next March term and answer the
complainants' bill; that a copy of this order be
inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight
weeks successively.

A copy teste,

SAMUEL M. TAYLOR, c. c. c.

ATTENTION!

THE members of the Lexington Light Infantry
are requested to be punctual in their at-
tendance on Friday, the 22d February, at 10
o'clock, A. M. precisely, completely armed and
equipped—Place of rendezvous, the public
square,

By order of Capt. N. G. S. Hart.

THOMAS GRANT, 1st Serg't.

REMOVAL.

JOHNSON & WARNER'S BOOK-STORE,
IS REMOVED FROM THE FORMER STAND,
AND IS NOW KEPT IN THE HOUSE
ADJOINING THE OFFICE OF THE
KENTUCKY GAZETTE,
And opposite the Branch Bank.
Lexington, February 5, 1811.

AN APPRENTICE

WILL BE TAKEN AT THIS OFFICE.

N. H. PAT.

Original Family Medicines,

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF

BILIOUS & MALIGNANT FEVERS

LEE'S Anti-Bilious PILLS,

PREPARED BY

MICHAEL LEE, & Co.

Persons wishing to purchase this valuable

medicine, are requested to be particular in in-

quiring for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, put up in

wooden boxes, having on the outside wrapper

the signature of Michael Lee & Co. late Rich-

ard Lee & Son—this is necessary, as there are

other Pills of the same name.

The operation of these highly esteemed

pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of

thousands has proved, they may be used in e-

very situation in life, without the least inconve-

nience.

CASES OF CURES,

Selected from thousands, the authenticity of

which can be ascertained by personal applica-

tion to any of the subscribers—not being

performed in Europe, (no one knows where)

but at home.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Anti-Bilious Pills had the desired

effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in

the back, lassitude, &c. If you think proper,

you are at liberty to use my name,

DANIEL CONN, Asquith-st.

Balt. June 20, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

With pleasure I acknowledge the benefit

received from your Anti-Bilious Pills, in remov-

ing violent pains in the bowels, sickness and

head-ache.

R. ROBINSON, Market st.

Balt. June 29, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your Anti-

Bilious Pills, and I am quite relieved from

that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, &c

which have troubled me for some time. I

will recommend them to all my friends in

similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Balt. July 13, 1810.

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son.

The high opinion I have of your Bilious

Pills, and a desire to make known their utility

for the benefit of mankind, I wish you to pub-

lish the following:

For two months past, I have been attacked

with violent sickness at the stomach, an inclina-

tion to vomit, and loss of appetite—by tak-

ing two doses of your Pills, I am restored to

a perfect state of health; which induced my

wife to try them also, which was attended with

the same good effects, being now able to

attend to her domestic concerns. In my op-

inion this medicine is unequalled in stomach

and bowel complaints, not being attended with

any violent pain, common to other medicines.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son, six years of age, was

troubled with difficulty in breathing, (some-
times frequently rising in his throat;) restlessness

at night, loss of flesh &c. From those

symptoms I was confident he had worms, and